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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE

JACKSON, MISS.

Tuesday :::::: August 21, 1866. WANTED .- A good book-binder can get regular employment and good

wages at this office. requested to bear in mind that ten per dangers, a capacity for military organiza cent. of our subscriptions are now set | tion and achievement, and a devotion on the apart for the relief of indigent widows and orphans,-the fund arising from this source to be turned over to the Governor for distribution. We hope, for this reason if for no other, to have Like all great contests which rouse the pas large additions within the next few months to our already extensive circu-

We publish to day, to the exclusion of much other matter, original and selected, the address in full of the Philadelphia Convention to the people of the United States. In our next issue we will publish the speeches of several distinguished gentlemen, made during the session of the convention, together with the speech of President Johnson to the delegates who waited on him with the proceedings. Altogether we regard the Convention as a great success. The Radical organs are stigmatising all who participated in the meeting as rebels and copperheads, but the uneasiness manifested. shows the importance they attach to it, and the fear entertained that it will prove their destruction.

...

Among the most shameless and mapersistently villify and calumniate the Southern people, is the Missouri Democrat. Day after day it pours forth its venom with a virulence and disregard of truth unsurpassed by Greeley, or any patriotism, and having neither rights nor of the dirty scavengers of the Radical press. A late number contains the following paragraph

"Throughout the South, the Constitution is defied by denial of freedom of speech and of the press, and loyal men are proscribed, persecuted, and in a wise and benign Providence, have sprung many cases murdered for their loyal up in its track. This is the work, not of par

This statement, so notoriously false as regards Mississippi, and the other Southern States, has a special application to Missouri. There the intolerant and despotic spirit of Radicalism, has had an opportunity to develop itself. A large majority of the people are conservative, but deprived of the ballot under an infamous and unconcompletely at the mercy or war corrupt faction, who control all the offices of the State from Governor to Commanent integrity and indissolubility of ment, thus excludes from representation in the Supervisor of Elections and were the Federal Union as a necessary consector both branches of Congress ten States of the cise their and with a tyranny that quence; and second, it has put an end, final Union denying them all share in the enactwould put to shame a Turkish Bashaw. We scarcely see a paper from Missouri, but contains accounts of violence, brutality and murder, perpretrated by the Radicals on their fellow citizens, for no other reason than the expression of their political opinions. In many Radical counties, life and prop of the United States in maintenance of its thereto. What is there to distinguish the erty are as insecure in that State, cursed with Radical rule, asit was in the press. The suppression of the insurrection First, Nor do these extravagant and un-South, when the country was ravaged by a hostile soldiery. In the Gulf arms the supreme authority over all the ter-States, where the great majority of the people are stigmatized by the Democrat as Rebels, no such lawlessness exists and the abolition journals know

it. There are hundreds of Northern men, many of them Federal soldiers, planting in all parts of Mississippi, who go unmolested. And so in all the Southern States. But under the diabolical rule of the Democrat's party in Missouri and murders are of daily occurence. was murdered in his church for attaking the test oath. In another county a loyal citizen of Missouri had an appointment to address the people in support of the President. A gang of Radical ruffians armed with pistols and bowie knives, notified him,

made in Pike county, Missouri, to break

Harolson, the Station Agent, got up, took up his lantern and his book, which may now claim over the States, the territory. he held under his arm, and was going to the station house to attend to his business, and when near the track, was existing governments, constitutions and shot and killed by some unknown per- laws, and to subject the territory conquered son concealed on the opposite side of the road. He was hit with seven buck ment of the Government may see fit to imshot, five passing through his book, and pos

pare him a limb of a tree upon which to rest his our The place from branches of the Federal Congress; and the to rest his gun. The place from which he shot was found, and his preparations discovered. Two shots were sented, has asserted the right thus to ex-

Dr. Cole and his son who lived in the vicinity were arrested on suspi- such acts as this Congress, thus composed cion. A search was made for guns, and a gun found in his possession with signs of having been recently dis. with signs of having been recently dis-South Carolina, and during the war, that the States thus excluded are in rebelcharged. The deceased was from had been an officer in a regiment lion against the Government, and are, there-District,S. C.

ADDRESS

PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION. To the People of the United States:-

Having met in a convention at the city Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania this 16th day of August, 1866, as the rept sentatives of the people in all sections and from all the States and Territories of the Union, to consult upon the condition ar the wants of our common country, we as dress to you this declaration of our prin oles, and of the political purposes we see

Since the meeting of the last Nationa Convention, in the year 1860, events hav occurred which have changed the characte of our internal politics, and given the United States a new place among the nations of th earth. Our Government has passed throng the vicissitudes and perils of civil war-war which, though mainly sectional in i character, has nevertheless decided politic nfluences that from the very beginning the government had threatened the unity our national existence, and has left its it press deep and ineffaceable upon all the in erests and sentiments and the destiny of the Republic. While it has inflicted upon th whole country severe losses in life and i property, and has imposed burdens which must weigh on its resources for generation OLD AND NEW SUBSCRIBERS are to come, it has developed a degree of na tional courage in the presence of national part of the people to the form of govern ment which they have ordained, and to th principles of liberty which that governme was designed to promote, which must con firm the confidence of the nation in the per petuity of its republican institutions, an mand the respect of the civilized world war has given new scope to the ambition of political parties, and fresh impulse to plans

innovation and reform. Amid the chaos of conflicting sentiments separable from such an era; while the public heart is keenly alive to all the pasons that can sway the public judgment and affect the public action; while the wound of war are still fresh and bleeding on either proportions from the memories and resentments of the past, it is a difficult but an im perative duty which, on your behalf, we who are here assembled, have undertaken to

ienation and of conflict, we have come together from every State and every section of ur land as citizens of a common country ander that flag, the symbol again of a connon glory, to consult together how best to again the object of our common love, and selves and our party.

In the first place we invoke you to remen shock of contending arms no longer assails tablish and maintain free governments in the shuddering heart of the Republic. The Mexico and the States of South America. of the nation has been suppressed, and that | rior to the fundamental flaw, which is set authority has been again acknowledged aside in reckless obedience to their behests. by word and act, in every State, and by Stability, whether in the exercise of power every citizen within its jurisdiction. We in the administration of government, or in are no longer required or permitted to regard | the enjoyment of rights, became impossible; or treat each other as enemies. Not only and the conflicts of party, which, under conhave the acts of war been discontinued, and stitutional governments, are the conditions lignant of the Radical journals, that the weapons of war laid aside, but the state and means of political progress, are merged ereised by Southern States, and not to be of war no longer exists, and the sentiments. in the conflicts of arms to which they dine passions, the relations of war have no rectly and inevitably tend.

> the duties and obligations of a common nterests apart from a common destiny. The luties that devolve upon us now are again of war. We have assembled here to take decide how we may most wisely and effectually heal the wounds the war has made and to perfect and perpetuate the benefits it has secured, and the blessings which, under n, but of calm and sober judgment, not of yond the limits which justice and reason rescribe, but of a liberal statesmanshi which tolerates what it cannot prevent, and rather upon a community of interest and

political results of the war just closed. established, beyond all further controversy. the United States. Both these points be officers by which those laws are to be en utely and finally, the result.

the war, and the victory by which it was laws and choose their rulers, and to exclude The war was carried on by the Government Government, until it sees fit to admit them own existence; both of which were menaced power thus asserted and exercised from the by the insurrection which it sought to sup- most absolute and intolerable tyranny? ritory and over all the States and people warrant in the arguments or excuses urged within its jurisdiction which the Constitution confers upon it; but it acquired thereby these States, by the act of rebellion, and by no new power, no enlarged jurisdiction, no voluntarily withdrawing their members rights, either of territorial possession or of from Congress, forfeited their right of repcivil authority, which it did not possess resentation; and that they can only receive efore the rebellion broke out. All the right- it again at the hands of the supreme legisful power it can ever possess is that which lative authority of the Government, on its is conferred upon it either in express terms own terms, and at its own discretion. If or by fair and necessary implication, by the representation in Congress and participa Constitution of the United States. It was tion in the Government were simply privi

defeat of that attempt. outrages of every kind, house burning ed throughout the war on the defensive. It it is essential in both aspects, to the existence But the other day an aged minister victory by which it was closed, changed in fundamental and essential rights cannot be tempting to preach the gospel without of its provisions, and under the limitations and obligations be discarded or laid aside. he would not be permitted to speak, precisely as before the war, all the powers Government and that act was annulled and and he was driven from the hustings. not conferred by the Constitution upon the rendered void when the insurrection itself But a few days ago an attempt was general Government, nor prohibited by it to was suppressed. Neither the right of repreup a conservative meeting, but the vindicated, not only by the essential nature surrection; but it may have been that, by miscreants were not strong enough to of our Government and the language and reason of the insurrection, the conditions on override the friends of the President, spirit of the Constitution, but by all the which the enjoyment of that right, and the and wisely desisted. And yet with all acts and the language of our dovernment, from pended, could not be fulfilled. This was, in these damning evidences of the crimes the outbreak of the rebellion to its final fact, the case. An insurgent power, in the f his Radical patrons staring the overthrow. In every message and procla- exercise of usurped and unlawful authority, Democrat, he has the affrontery to cry out that freedom of the Press and of speech, is denied throughout the rity of the Union;" and Congress more than once reiterated this solemn declaration, and add the assurance that "whenever that"

No man within the insurgent States were We learn from the Meridian Messen- object should be attained the war should ger, of the 18th inst, that on Friday cease," and all the States should retain their equal rights and dignity unimpaired. It is morning, a most shocking murder was only since the war was closed that other perpetrated at Lockhart Station, in rights have been asserted in behalf of one that county. As the down mail train blew the whistle for the Station, D. I. It has been proclaimed by Congress that, in addition to the powers conferred upon it by

died instantly. The train passes Under this broad and sweeping claim, that Lockhart about 3 o'clock a. m. A Coroner's inquest was held, but nothing elicited to point to the murderer.

The prepetrator took point to the first of the United States, has been annulled.— The prepetrator took pains to pre- Ten States have been refused, and are still fired. Both barrels were wadded with clude the rest from representation, and from paper. choosing their own rulers, until they shall comply with such conditions, and perform

from that State. His remains will be fore, precluded from sharing its authority. They are not thus in rebellion. They are, one and all, in an attitude of loyalty toward the Government, and of sworn alle-

giance to the Constitution of the United rights, our possession was perfect and comtates. In no one of them is there the ightest indication of resistance to this aujust and binding obligation. This condition of renewed loyalty has been officially rexecutive department. The laws of the nited States have been extended by Conress over all these States and the people Federal courts have been reop ud Federal taxes imposed and levied; and every respect except that they are denied resentation in Congress and the Electoral lege, the States once in rebellion are reognized as holding the same position, as wing the same obligations, and subject to se same duties, as the other States of our mon Union. It seems to us, in the exerise of the calmest and most candid judgent we can bring to the subject, that such claim, so enforced, involves as fatal an werthrow of the authority of the Constituion, and as complete a destruction of the overnment and Union, as that which was ught to be effected by the States and people in armed insurrection against them both. It cannot escape observation that the ower thus asserted to exclude certain States om representation, is made to rest wholly n the will and discretion of the Congress hat asserts it. It is not made to depend upon any specified conditions or circum nces, nor to be subject to any rules or re ulations whatever. The right asserted and cercised is absolute, without qualification r restriction; not confined to States in resellion, nor to States that have rebelled. It is the right of any Congress, in formal posion of legislative authority, to exclude y State or States, and any portion of the ople, at any time, from representation in Congress and in the electoral college at its own discretion, and until they shall perform such acts, and comply with such conditions, as it may dictate. Obviously the reasons sions and test the endurance of nations, this for such exclusion, being wholly within the liserction of Congress, may change as the Congress itself may change. One Congress my exclude a State from all share in the Government for one reason, and, that reason smoved, the next Congress may exclude it or another. One State may be excluded on e ground, to-day, and another may be exided on the opposite ground, to-morrow Northern ascendaucy may exclude Southern side, and fears for the future take unjust | States from one Congress: the ascendancy of Western or of Southern interests, or of both ubined, may exclude the Northern or the Eastern States from the next. Improbable as such usurpations may seem, the establish

pon by Congress will render them by no The character, indeed the very existence Congress and the Union is thus made de edent, solely and entirely, upon the part ed sectional exigencies and forbearance of ment and perpetuate that Union which is the hour. We need not stop to show that such action not only finds no warrant in the thus secure the blessings of liberty to our- Constitution, but it is at war with every er, always and everywhere, that the war is | deed, the identical practice which has renided, and the nation is again at peace. The | dered fruitless all attempts hitherto to essurrection against the supreme authority | Party necessities assert themselves as supe

gent of the principle now asserted and acted

We are again people of the United States, Constitution was intended especially to profellow-citizens of one country, bound by vide. Not only the stability, but the very

The Congress, upon which is conferred all the duties of peace and no longer the duties | the legislative power of the national govern- and thus leads, by direct and necessary sement, consists of two branches, the Senate ounsel concerning the interests of peace, to and House of Representatives, whose joint meurrence or assent is essential to the vadity of any law. Of these, "the Honse of presentatives," says the Constitution ace the stability of free government, that Article 1, Section 2,) "shall be composed of gubers chosen every second year by the ople of the several States." Not only is the right of representation thus recognized In this, and this alone, can be found a basis possessed by all the States, and by every State without restriction, qualification of distinction of any kind, but the duty of of the usurpation which we condemn, that tilds its plans and its hopes for the future, the people of each and every State alike, people is not such as renders safe their rewithout distinction or the authority to make distinctions among them for any reason or the country; that they are still disloyal in ipon any grounds whatever. And in the sentiment and purpose, and that neither the In the next place, we call upon you to be Senate, so careful is the Constitution to sellhonor, the credit, nor interest of the nation ognize in their full significance, and to accure to every State this right of representativould be safe, were they admitted to the sept with all their legitimate consequences, tion, it is explicitly provided that no State | councils of the nation. shall, without its consent, be deprived of its In two most important particulars, the vice equal suffrage in that body, even by an right, for such reasons, to deny to any poramendment of the Constitution itself-When, therefore, any State is excluded from such representation, not only is a right of a Government as the principal limited by the ty of the Government, at the present moly and forever, to the existence of slavery ment of laws by which we are to be governipon the soil or within the jurisdiction of ed, and all participation in the election of came directly involved in the contest and forced. In other words, a Congress in which controversy. Upon both depended, abso-only twenty-six States are represented asserts the right to govern absolutely, in its In the third place, we deem it of the at- own discretion, all the thirty-six States most importance that the real character of which compose the Union; to make their

osed, should be accurately understood. - the other ten from all share in their own lished that result. The Government | just claims on the part of Congress to pow-

that, however, and that authority which the leges conferred and held by favor this staterebellion sought to overthrow; and the vie- ment might have the merit of plansitory of the Federal arms was simply the bility; but representation is, under the Constitution, not only expressly recognized The Government of the United States act- as a right, but it is imposed as a duty; and sought only to hold possession of what was of the Government, and to the maintenance already its own. Neither the war nor the of its authority. In free Governments, any way the Constitution of the United forfeited, except against individuals, by due States. The war was carried on by virtue process of law; nor can constitutional duties which they prescribe, and the result of the | The enjoyment of rights may be for a time war did not enlarge, abridge, or in any way suspended by the failure to claim them, and change or affect the powers it confers upon | duties may be evaded by the refusal to perthe Federal Government, or release that Gov- form them. The withdrawal of their men rnment from the restrictions which it has bers from Congress, by the States which mposed. The Constitution of the United resisted the Government, was among their States is to-day, precisely as it was before the | acts of insurrection, was one of the means war, the supreme laws of any State to the and agencies by which they sought to impair contrary notwithstanding. To-day, also, the authority and defeat the action of the the States, are reserved to the several States. | sentation, nor the duty to be represented. or to the people thereof. This position is was in the least impaired by the fact of in-

> No man within the insurgent States was allowed to take the oath to support the Con-stitution of the United States, and, as a necessary consequence, no man could lawfully epresent those States in the councils of the Inion. But this was only an obstacle to the enjoyment of the right and to the discharge of a duty; it did not annul the one or abrogate the other: and it ceased to exist when he usurpation by which it was created had een overthrown, and the States had again sumed their allegianco to the Constitution

nd laws of the United States. Second-But it is asserted, in support of the authority claimed by the Congress now | the changed tone of the legislation toward | in possession of power, that it flows directly them. Congress has endeavored to supplant rom the laws of war; that it is among the and defeat the President's wise and benefirights which victorious war always confers | cent policy of restoration; to their exclusion apon the conquerors, and which the conqueror may exercise or waive in his own disquestion. To this we reply that the laws in question relate solely, so far as the rights conferred and guaranteed by the Conthey confer are concerned, to wars waged that the laws in the exercise of usurped and unlaw-sides near Enterprise. It was bought between alien and independent nations, and ful authority, to reduce them from the rank can have no place or force, in this regard, in of free and equal members of a Republic of by Messrs. Johnson & Holden, and a war waged by a government to suppress an States, with rights and dignities unimpaired. nsurrection of its own people, upon its own to the condition of cenquered people, in all things subordinate and subject to the will of on a successful war against any foreign na-tion, we might thereby have acquired pos-session and jurisdiction of their soil, with he right to enforce our laws upon their peo- whose loyalty and faith such treatment, ple, and to impose upon them such laws and long continued, would not alienate and such obligations as we might choose. But we had, before the war, complete jurisdiction over the soil of the Southern States, limited only by our own constitution. Our laws were the only national laws in force was the constitution of the Livited on the constitution of the apon it. The Government of the United queathed to us by the fathers and founder tates was the only Government through of this Republic, if they could accept, with

acquired, but only to be maintained; and victorious war of a free commonwealth, and gives still against the rebellion could do nothing more nor diminish the authority which that Constitution confers upon the Government, by it which it was achieved. Such an enlargement or abridgement of constitutional power can be effected only by the amendment of the Constitution itself; and such amendment can be made only in the modes which

they have already paid the most fearful the Constitution itself prescribes. The claim that the suppression of an in-surrection against the Government gives additional authority and power to that Government, especially that it enlarges the jurisdiction of Congress, and gives that body the right to exclude States from representation in the national councils, without which the nation itself can have no authority and no existence, seems to us at variance alike with the principles of the Constitution and with the public safety.

Third. But it is alleged that in certain particulars the Constitution of the United States fails to secure the absolute justice and impartial equality which the principles of weight upon those with whom the war began.

Our Government require: that it was, in That in the death of relatives and friends; the our Government require; that it was, in this respect, the result of the compromises essions, to which, however necessary when the Constitution was formed, we are no longer compelled to submit; and that now, having the power through successful war, and just warrant for its exercise in the hostile conduct of the insurgent section, the actual Government of the United States may impose its own conditions, and make the Constitution conform in all its provisions to its own ideas of equality and the rights of man. Congress, at its last session, proposed amendments to the Constitution, nlarging in some very important particulars the authority of the General Government over that of the several States, and educing by indirect disfranchisement the

representative power of the States in which | not with alacrity, certainly without sullen re slavery formerly existed; and it is claimed sentment, the defeat and overthrow they have that these amendments may be voted as sustained. They acknowledge and acquiesce that these amendments may be voted as parts of the original Constitution without in the results, to themselves and the country, the concurrence of the States to be most seriously affected by them, or may be imposed upon those States by three fourths of a Saare paramount to that which is due to the remaining States, as conditions of their

deliberation, may deem expedient: but we insist that they shall be made in the mode mestic laws to the changed condition of their which the Constitution itself points out in which the Constitution itself points out, in conformity with the letter and spirit of that society, and to secure, by the law and its trinstrument and with the principles of selfgovernment and of equal rights, which he of all acts of resistance to the national authoriat the basis of our republican institutions. ty, and of debts incurred in attempting its We deny the right of Congress to make these overthrow. They avow their willingness changes in the fundamental law without the share the Lurdens and discharge all the duties neurrence of three fourths of all the States and obligations which rest upon them, in con acluding especially those to be seriously affected by them, or to impose them upon States or people as conditions of representation, or obligation which belong, under the Constitution, to all the States alike; and with still greater emphasis do we deny the right of any portion of the States from any come, to the Constitution of the United States. share in their councils, to propose or sanction and to all laws that may be made in pursuane changes in the Constitution which are to thereof. affect permanently their political relations. and control or coerce the legitimate action full reliance upon your intelligence and your of the several members of the common Union. Such an exercise of power is simply an usurpation, just as warrantable when exhistory either of those by whom it is attempted, or of those upon whose rights and lib- is provisions to depend upon the right and the it becomes the precedent for future invasions of liberty and constitutional right, dependent selely on the will of the party in power; quence, to the most intolerable and fatal of all tyrannies-the tyranny of shifting, irre-

of permanent union and peace. Fourth-But it is alleged, in justification hoosing Representatives is imposed upon the condition of the Southern States and admission to a share in the Government of

most formidable of all dangers which men-

the Constitution of the United States was

demand a strict adherence to its provisions.

We reply to this, First,-That we have no tion of the States or people any right con ferred upon them by the Constitution of the United States Second, that so long as their acts are those of loyalty, so long as they conquirements of the Constitution and laws, we have no right to distrust the purposes or the ability of the people of the Union to protect and defend, under all contingences, and by

whatever means may be required, its honor These would, in our judgment, be full and lusive answers to the plea thus advanced or the exclusion of these States from the Union; but we say, further, that this plea rests on a complete misapprehension or an injust perversion of existing facts. We do ot hesitate to affirm that there is no section laws of the United States find more entire prompt obedience than among those people who were lately in arms against them, or where there is less purpose or danger of any further attempt to overthrow their au- shall have been done, the Government will authority. It would seem to be more natu- have been restored to its integrity; the Constiral and inevitable that in States so recently ordinary modes of organized industry have been broken up, and the bonds and induences that guarantee social order have been lestroyed: where thousands and tens of sands of turbulent spirits have been sud denly released from the discipline of war, and thrown without resources or restraint upon a and co-operation of all the States and all the organized and chaotic society, and where he keen sense of defeat is united to the overthrow of ambition and hope-scenes of vioence should defy for a time the imperfect displine of law, and excite anew the fears and orebodings of the patriotic and well disposed. It is unquestionably true that local disturbances of this kind, accompanied by more or less violence, do occur; but they are confined to the large cities of the South, where different races and interests are most losely in contact, and where passions and esentments are most easily fed and fanned into outbreak and even there they are quite

as much the fruit of untimely and hurtful political agitation as of any hostility on the part of the people to the National Government, But the concurrent testimony of those best acquainted with the condition of society and state of public sentiment in the South, including its representation in this armies of Grant and Sherman-men convention, establishes the fact that the great | who were ready to grasp the hands of mass of the Southern people accept, with as their late antagonists, as soon as those of statesmanship. To you this would be of States, the re-established supremacy of the National authority, and are prepared, in the National authority, and are prepared, in the most loyal spirit, and with a zeal quickened us a political party, which, for the purconclusion that, if they consent to your ed to a more convenient season all dispute spirits they would be outvoted in whatever may be be necessary to maintain he right, promote the welfare, and sustain the honor of our common country. History the sole object of the war-a party Factions violence inflicts on you thus a the honor of our common country. History presents no instance when a people so powerful in numbers, in resources, and in public spirit, after a war so long in its duration, so print, after a war so long in its duration, so generation in both sections lessons of the supposition unknown to you, save as part and parcel of a generation in both sections lessons of people whom you have for four weary years. its isshe, have accepted defeat and its conse- hatred and jealousy, instead of seekquences with so much of good faith as has ing to make them forget the bitter homesteads of your kith and kin. marked the conduct of the people lately in past, and becoming, as they must be insurrection against the U. States. Beyond lately in past, and becoming, as they must be goes on to say, "taken a different course, had insurrection against the U. States. Beyond all question this has been mainly due to the wise generosity with which their inforced wise generosity with which their inforced of value, one people in interest and known to you only as your enemies. Like they drawn up a new constitution and they drawn up a new c wise generosity with which their inforced wise generosity with which their inforced surrender was accepted by the President of feeling. This party, until Congress all other men of the North, they have fought stitution and sent it to Charles, had conference all other men of the North, they have fought ences been opened, had couriers been passing the United States, and the Generals in immediate command, and the liberal measures which were afterward taken to restore order tranquility, and law to the States where because of the Union, and appealed to the peofore all had been overthrown. No steps could have been better calculated to win the the only faithful and reliable friends of respect, revive the patriotism, and secure the President and his policy. This the permanent support of the people of the South to the Constitution and Union, than those which have been so firmly taken and issue before the people is clear and steadfastly pursued by the President of the United States; and if that confidence and levelty has been impaired, if the people, to-

the close of the war, we believe it is due to victory is insured.

sides near Enterprise. It was bought shipped to Messrs. Weaver, Starke & Co., of Mobile.

Tullius C. Tupper, an eminent member of the Mississippi bar, died last week, at his residence in Canton. An obituary notice of his death, and the

which these States and their people had relations with foreign nations; and its flag was the only flag by which they were recognized or known anywhere on the face of the earth.

In all these respects, and in all other respects involving national interests and

and degrading conditions, makes them all the more worthy to share in the government firmer assusance of the future power and freedom of the Republic. For whatever responsibility the Southern people may have incurred in resisting the authority of the National Government and in taking up arms for its overthrow, they may be held to answer as individuals, before the judicial tribunals of the land; and for that conduct,

tions of unsuccessful war. But whatever may be the guilt or the punment of the conscious authors of the insurection, candor and common justice deman sion that the great mass of those who ame involved in its responsibility acted upon what they believed to be their duty, in de ense of what they had been taught to believe heir rights or under a compulsion, physical and noral, which they were powerless to resist. For can it be amiss to remember that terrible as have been the bereavements and the los ses of the war, they have fallen exclusively upon neither section and upon neither party; that they have fallen, indeed, with far greater condemned criminal! Magnanimous, though ispersion of families; the disruption of social you held the terms granted you by the exstems and social ties; the overthrow of govaments of law and order; the destruction of perty, and offorms, and modes, and mean industry; the loss of political, commercial nd moral influence in every shape and form

societies and organized communities

alties that can fall on offending States,

the losses, the sufferings, and humilia

which great calamities can assume,-the States and people which engaged in the war against the Government of the United States have suffered tenfold more than those who re-These considerations may not, as they certainly do not, justify the action of the people of the insurgent States; but no just or generus mind will refuse to them very considerable weight in determining the line of conduct

which the Government of the United States should pursue towards them. They accept, i which that defeat involves. They no longer laise for any State the right to secode from the the General Government. They have accepted dission to representation in Congress | the destruction of slavery, abolished it by their State constitutions, and concurred with It is the unquestionable right of the peo- States and people of the whole Union in prohib ple of the United States to make such chan-ges in the Constitution as they, upon due iting its existence forever upon the soil, or with in the jurisdiction of the United States. They liberation, may deem expedient : but we indicate and evince their purpose, just as fast Union; and they renew, through their repre sentatives in this convention, by all their pul lie conduct in every way, and by the most salemn acts by which States and societies can pledge their faith, their engagement to bear

> Fellow-countrymen, we call upon you, it patriotism, to accept, with generous and un-rundging confidence, this full surrender on the part of those lately in arms against your aurenown that await those who bring back peace and concord to jarring States.

The war just closed, with all its sorrows and asters has opened a new career of glory t o fatal to all free governments, that our erties it is to take effect. It finds no war the nation it has saved. It has swept away rant in the Constitution. It is at war with the hostilities of sentiment and of interest the fundamental principles of our form of which were a standing menace to its peace. Itexistence of the Government is made by its government. If tolerated in one instance, has destroyed the institution of slavery, always the cause of sectional agitation and strife, and has opened for our country the way to unity of the golden fleece. Representation is not the plea of guarding against these unsupinterest, of principle, and of action, through all time to come. It has developed, in both sections, a military capacity, an aptitude for achievements of war both by sea and land, be fore unknown even to ourselves, and destine sponsible factions. It is against this, the to exercise hereafter, under united councils, at important influence upon the character and lestiny of the continent and the world. And while it has thus revealed, disciplined, and ompacted our power, it has proved to us, beintended most carefully to provide. We and controversy or doubt, by the course pursued toward both contending sections by foreign Powers, that we must be the guardians of our own independence, and that the principles of republican freedom we represent can find among the rations of the earth no friends or defenders but ourselves. We call upon you refore, by every consideration of your own lignity and safety, and in the name of liberty roughout the world, to complete the work of storation and peace which the President of which the policy adopted and the principles asrted by the present Congress alone obstruct. The time is close at hand when members of a w Congress are to be elected. If that Coness shall perpetuate this policy, and, by exluding loval States and people from representation in its halls, shall continue the usurpa

lovernment are now exercised, common pru-

ion of sentiments and pretensions which may

renew, in a still more fearful shape, the civil var from which we have just emerged. We call upon you to interpose your power to erevent the recurrence of so transcendent a alamity. We call upon you, in every Conessional district of every State, to secure the lection of members who, whatever other dif- | ity ferences may characterize their political action. will unite in recognizing the right of every cress, and who will admit to seats, in either ranch, every loyal representative from every State in allegiance to the Government who may be found by each House, in the exercise tucion, to have been duly elected, returned. and qualified for a seat therein. When this established in its full supremacy, and the American Union will have again become what it was designed to be by those who formed it sovereign nation, composed of separat states, each, like itself, moving in a distinct and independent sphere, exercising powers de fined and received by a common Constitution and resting upon the assent, the confidence people subject to its authority. Thus re-organ tions, the States and the general Government can enter, in a fraternal spirit, with a common rpose and a common interest, upon whatever reforms the security of personal rights, the enlargement of popular liberty, and the perfection of our republican institutions may

Col. W. W. Davis, of Brooklyn, indorsing the President's course. 'He says: There exisits at home an army which is not actuated by the feelings that move the men comprising the hands were no longer raised against very little concern, if party blindness had the future destiny of the nation. Our ance the Government. There exists among the complete restoration of the Union | the next contest for the Presidency, by the -which we understand to have been

Very respectfully, etc.. H. W. SLOCUM.

your liberty.

As your old relations to parties go for obituary notice of his death, and the resolutions of the Madison county bar, passed in respect to his memory, will appear to-morrow.

You certainly do not love Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, less than you do Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts. You do not admire Mr. Holt, of Kentucky, more than you do Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin. Mr. Seward, whom you dislike as direct men do those whom they charge with habits of intrigue, you regard to-day with high esteem. Having held Mr. Johnson as a renegade from the cause of his people, you hated him in your souls. Yet from the hour in which he offered, with statesmanlike magnanimity, to raise.

Address from Senator J. L. Alcorn. TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSISSIPPI :

Your State was struck down in the crash of battle. Having staked all on the wager of war, she lost all. Once under the heel of the victor, she spoke not of rights. The conqueror, with his sword at her breast, our right of representation! offered her terms. They dismissed from your brows the sullenness of the enslaved for the cheerfulness of the free. The passive resistance, which otherwise might have characunfairly, to prejudice erized your action, they changed, if not into nearty, into at least willing acquiescence. The magnanimity of the commander-in-chief of the army and navy which had flung you to the earth, drew your hearts once more towards the Government of your fathers. The terms of the compact of restoration were not light. They demanded your consent to the abolition of slavery. Herein they subjected you, the people of Mississippi, to a penalty of two hundred millions of dollars. and order, cannot be held in disp They stipulated for your repudiation of the debt of the State, incurred in the struggle for the Confederacy. In this they humbled you, in the agony of distress, to your own lishonor. They bargained that every man of you, old and young, rich and poor, should accept before the world the position of a

President of the United States, they were, repeat, if not grievous, certainly not light. All the conditions of the compact of resto- have honored with the high trust of repreration you have fulfilled. Your duties under that contract having been all discharged. you counted on the enjoyment of the resulting rights. You sent, as you were invited flames of the households which had been to do, Representatives and Senators to given by that accursed doctrine to the torch longress. As one of the Senators whom you thus accredited. I hold it my duty, now that | block in the way of your right of repre-Congress has adjourned, to report to you tation. After all the humiliations that have that the right which you have purchased so dearly-your right of representation-has been repudiated. Your exclusion from Congress is an act of bad faith As a violation of the Constitution, it may fairly be protested against by those

who held the war waged within the powers and duties of the Union. To you and me, who have been parties to a revolution, this character of Mississippians. denial of our right of representation is, in its relation to the compact of restoration, simply a repudiation of the public honor. That Government. The President sustains your contract-right. A powerful body of act of faithlessness is, however, chargeable the North supports that assertion of the publare presumed ready to destroy, at one lic faith. They insist on your right of representation. They demand for the who country political repose. They protest that the North and the South shall be allowed to settle down, as formerly, to the condition of reciprocating prosperity. Having determined on an appeal from Congress to the people, those gentlemen, men of all shades of political opinion, have invited you to meet them at Philadelphia on the 14th proxime in Grand Inquest of the Nation. o give it convertible value ? The convention to which you have been

invited brings the struggle of restoration to a crisis. The business of that assemblage concerns the people of the whole country to the extent of their industrial prosperity, if not also of their civil order. To you, my fellow-citizens of Mississippi, the success of that informal Congress is one of especial importance. The restoration of the Union depends on that success. The representation mental condition of your political liberty. thority, and to share with them the honor and The Philadelphia Convention undertakes to carry any question in Congress. That any net upon the question, whether you, children such vote will ever be given by the repreof the revolution of 1776, shall stand within sentatives of the North, is a proposition the government of your fathers, erect and free, or lie prostrate under its heel, defrauded, the late soldiers of the United States repre in your impoverishment and enslavement. into a surrender of your property, of your pride, of your honor

Liberty is infinitely more precious than more a necessity of your souls than it is of your purses. If your Representatives and sentation, Congress has submitted to the Senators had not been denied their places in Congress, do you suppose that, in addition ments to the Constitution. Even if unobto your full proportion of taxation common to the whole country, you would have been, in your poverty, condemned to pay a special tax on cotton? Assuredly not. The Philadelphia Convention, in offering to assist in the recognition of your right of repmaterial interest that, on the basis of your production in 1860, affects your pockets, men lution threatened it thus suddenly in the Mississippi, to the amount of thirteen nillions of dollars per annum!!

The cotton of Natal enjoys, in the market Liverpool, a high classification. The Brazilian fibers have always held their ground in competition with those of the United States. The Egyptian staples approach in quality the longest and finest of the American staples. Sea-Island cotton has Mr. Raymond, appear to anticipate its death been produced for ten years, without a re- With statesmanlike foresight, they show an newal of seed, on the shores of Morton's Bay, in South Australia The Cotton Committee of the last World's Fair held in London, decided that cotton of the very choicest description can be produced in many parts legg, omenet a suftear within to a remonited dir. that that assigned by the market price. ies and obligations of the Federal Govern- The tax on the production of cotton in this country is a bonus on its production elsewhere. In thus threatening the maintainence of the United States in the monopoly of that production, you will observe that nonrepresentation, going beyond a cost of even thirteen millions a year, threatens the very foundation of your industrial prosper-

Cotton culture has proved itself, within the memory of this generation to be migratory. As men now living have witnessed its migration from Jamaica, from Hayti, from the Isle of Bourbon, so may we live to witness its migration from these United entanglements of party. Let the Halls, and States Inasmuch as the extinction of cot- the Regencies, and the Wigwams, and the ton growth in the West Indies, while that of Lodges, and the Leagues, take care of them sugar survived, resulted from taxation; so selves. I would not that you should become may the extinction of cotton-growth in our pinned to the skirt of any faction. Your own country result from taxation. The ruin purpose in accepting the invitation of the of that branch of industry in some countries | friends of restoration to the Philadelphia and its decline in others, have gone on, as a Convention, should be confined. in and out the price of raw cotton, and the rain or de- to an enforcement of your right of representa cline of cotton planting among you may therefore be expected to follow from any sibly accomplish, be the support of the violation of the law which governed its em- Democratic divisions ever so generous, withigration to these shores—that of cheapness, Migrations of industry are sometimes se- Republicans. ences of revolution. In the disorganizasufficient to result in such a migration in the | judgment in favor of my advice. Your own case of your cotton-monopoly, even though reflections on the subject of this address they had not been supplemented by a dan- will justify me in reiterating the counsel gerons tax. And thus it is that non-representation strikes at the very foundation of vention, although really in a position to your prosperity, your industry, and your social order. Inasmuch then as the Phila-Gen. H. W. Slocum on the Situation-He delphia Convention bears directly, for good or for evil, on a question which involves the question of restoration be absolutely neu-Gen. Slocum has written a letter to | your dearest rights, political and material, | tral between parties. | History has been give you in this address, an insight into such facts around me as point, in my judgment, to the best policy for making that convention

The Democrats are regarded by the party n ascendancy throughout the North with separate the two in even instances where you would look for the philosophical temper not included you among the objects of this

find in the history of the war no ground of choice. Feeling, certainly cannot be held to assist you in the matter. If, however, forced day are less firm in their allegiance than at come forward and vote for it, and our to choose, you might, perhaps, be influenced by the consideration that an open foe is certainly not worse than a false friend. into the Union free from all restraints of country the President's policy of "restoration." To the great majority of the Demo-crats you feel grateful for their support of your right of representation; to the Conservative men among the Republicans, you hold yourselves equally bound for their hearty assertion of that fundamental condition of

naught, so alse do your old relations to men. You certainly do not love Mr. Cowan, of

men, your hearts went out to him in a gusl

Your back is to the past. Your face is the future. How unjust, how short sighte that the supposition of your sympathies with any faction or party of the North, should subject you to the penalty of exclusion from Hostility to the "Copperheads" is made to fall heavily upon the people of the South The riots which in a few cases have occurred in the Southern cities, are used against yo the North. Those outbreaks are not charge able to the people of the South. They ar natural consequences of the circumstance

by which you are surrounded. Two author ities existing among you, men are led to re gard the weaker with more or less contempt The State is placed under a cloud by th overshadowing presence of the army. responsibility of the Southern people for law fairness, to have commenced until they shall have first been made its absolute custodian Factionists accuse you of being Secession ists. This they charge while you sit weeping in desolation! This they repeat to while the memory of your slain sons is still green in your souls! Ah! my countrymen. well they know that doctrine of woe ha been washed from your belief by tears and

blood In proof of your condemnation of seces sion, I may offer the fact that the men you senting you in the present Congress, have to a man, opposed it even while the passions of war glared upon them as fiercely as the The National debt is placed as a stumble been put upon you, you will perhaps pare me for dealing patiently with that imper ment of your honor. The caste of the Sou ern character is not that most likely to pr sent universal treachery. The cold-ble nfamy which would swear fealty to a government ernment with the intention of bringing dishonor, is certainly not in keeping with the

But you are not fools! Your dwellings have been torn down. Your gin-houses hav been destroyed. Your fences have been burned. Your lands have been laid waste swoop, three thousand millions of dollars Need I say another word on this head? Need I show that you dare not, if you could, destroy the modey you pay your laborers, the balance your bankers, the credit at your merchants? Need I say that you dare not if you could, make the cotton, by which you hope to restore your fortunes, a drug upon your nands, without a medium of exchange

The charge of your design upon the public credit rises to the dinensions of the grand. The accuation that you contemplate repealing the pensions of the Federal soldiers calls on you to clear yourselves from a piece of vil liany somewhat paltry. Even though that mean design were really entertained by you, you are, and will necessarily continue, powrless for its accomplishment. More than one-third of the vote of the North would be equired to swell the aggregate strength of the South to the dimensions necessary to sent a million and a half of roles. The National debt you would not repud

ate if you could. The debt to the soldiers you could not repudiate if you would. On posable dangers of your admission to repre States for adoption, a number of amend jectionable in themselves, you could not be expected to support those amendments, see ing that they are, virtually, so many direcimputations upon your honor.

The Republican party had become overshadowing power in the North. The surrender of the South precipitated it for ward toward the end of its mission. Disso springtide of its strength. The best political minds of the party felt therefore the ne cessity of infusing into it a general princi ple of life.

Sectionalism glares in front of the Repul lican party with the eye of a Medusa. As the passions of war burn out, its life is wan Mr. Seward, Mr. Cowan, Mr. Doolittle anxiety to place it on a basis from which it may be made national; and therefore it may be presumed that, apart from the prompt ings of their devotion to the Uniou, the Re Convention will, as a policy of party, approach you in a spirit of frank fraternity. The political forethought of moderate Reublicans strives to cripple the opposition Radicalism will, that foresight sees, force into the ranks of the Democracy elever States. The moral and the material strength of that accession would make the opposition powerful. Determined not only to obtain a

new principle of life for the own party, but to keep the Democracy where it is-under their feet, many of the guiding intellects among the Republicans will meet you in the Philadelphia Convention with a broad and generous conservatism. Make no alliances. Stand aloof from all

equence, from continued reductions in of the Convention, in public and in private, out the hearty co-operation of the Conservation The considerations I have submitted tion of your labor, you may find agencies above, are designed as an appeal to your

that, when you enter the Philadelphia Conurge the recognition of a right, you confine ourself modestly to the attitude of a suitor. Be moderate! be forbearing! and outside, History has been well said to be philo

phy teaching by example. Speaking as i does by authority, I employ its less corroboration of my convictions of the du ties of the present crisis. Macaulay, treating of the restoration of the English Constitution in the time of the Roundheads, adintense hatred. The passions of faction monishes the political thinker in the follow ing words:

"On the use," says he, "which might ! made of one auspicious moment, depende tors used that moment well. They forgo political rights, they would be outvoted in about the reforms which our institution needed, and stood together, Cavaliers and Democrats. This consideration underlies the Roundheads. Episcopalians and Presbyte fact of your exclusion from representation. rians, in firm union for the old laws of the land against military despotism. The exact known to you, save as part and parcel of a people whom you have for four weary years land should be governed by kings, lords, and commons, or by cuirassiers and pikemen. whose grasp you have been crushed. They may have given you sympathy; they certainly gave your assailants men, money and passive obedience.

With projects and counterprojects, replies by Hyde and rejoinders by Prynn, the coalition on which the public safety depended would have been dissolved, the Presbyterians and The war-wing of that party constitutes the great majority of the Democrats. As between them and the Republicans, you can of liberty might long have regretted, under a rule worse than that of the worst Stuart, the golden opportunity which had been suffered to escape!

In conclusion, my fellow-citizens, I will only add that this address has been prompt-Party ties have fallen from your limbs charred! They have been consumed like flax in the flames of war. You came back cannot afford to look on passively while you party friendships. You have come back nationalists. Your sworn fealty, as well as momentous. At the present I shall say no your interest, pledges you to the Union.
Your account with parties of the North, bids me to say less. At a future circumstances so momentous. At the present I shall say no more than I have said. My conscience for the commenced from the day of the North, bids me to say less. At a future circumstances so bids me to say less. At a future time I hor commenced from the day that gave to the to have the opportunity of counselling with you in person on the common concerns of our fortunes and liberties, when perhaps I may be able to do so under circumstar embarrassing than those under which I now

I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant, J. L. ALCORN. Washington City, D. C., July 29, 1866.

preservative which, under the name of "So-souls. Yet from the hour in which he offered, zodont," has become a staple of the toilet with statesmanlike magnanimity, to raise throughout the world.

If costiveness prevails, take one of the Blood Pills three times a day, to keep the bowels moderately open.

MARTINIE &E, wife of Capt

THE STREET STREET

At the residence of B. McCarty as Miss , August 18th, 1866, W.H.LIAM L cent A. Evans, in the 28th year of biasa Mrs. JOSEPHINE LILLY HANCOCK of Hon. Wm. M. Hancock, at the cears, departed this life on the 14th 866, at about 1 o'clock, a. m. Mrs. H. was the daughter of James !

Mrs. H. was the daughter of James New Orleans, at which place she was and in 1861, married to her now beres fudge Hancock.

The last illness of this estimable lad by seyere, the approach of the last was gra-ual, yet ere he reached the last was gra-ual resources were exhaust. er vital resources were exhausted, and peaceful confidence of a life about cercise of all the graces and charit man heart, this stainless spirit has wings back to ber native spheres, the boson The deep and profound sognate, the tears of sympathizing a ged father, can recall her to She is gone , the quiet of the vil

en beam bright on her

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP By Saving and Using your Waste Um

BUY ONE BOX OF THE Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturius

SAPONIFIER OR CONCENTRATED I It will make to psonds of excellent hard &

washing clothes scrubbing floors, cleaning a.c. Every printer should have it for cleaning type. Put up in sheet from boxes with access directions. For sale at all Drug and J. MEAD & CO.,

105 & 106 Chartres Street, New Orlean NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

\$250 Reward. Will be paid for the apprehensions following named convicts, who exon the Mississippi Penitentiary, on the my of the 20th of August, 1800; or 85c

TOM MONTGOMERY, black skin, 5 for ches high, convicted of robbery from High

feet Winches high sentenced from Wilking ounty, fair complexion, blue eyes and san JOHN HAGERTY, 22 years old, 5 feet b aches high, florid complexion, dark har a rev eyes-sentenced from Adams count

G. L. DONALD. Supt. Miss, Penty Mayed or Stolen,

ROM the residence of the undersi ite hairs on her rump, shod all round, bolieve she has a small white spot i rehead. Any information concerning will be thankfully received and liberally Address,

A. J. FRANTZ.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION ! BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS, Governor uthority vested in me by the Constitu nd laws of said State, do issue this Proclamation, convening the Legislature he State of Mississippi, at the Capitol, he ity of Jackson, on Monday the 15th d schober, A. D. 1866, at the hour

In testimony, whereof, I by L. S. the Great Seal of the State of Miss sippi to be affixed, at the Execution Office, in the city of Jackson, the

Eth day of August, A. D. 1866. BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS By the Governor

C. A. BROUGHER, See'y of State. auglidia PROCLAMATION.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward. WHEREAS, It appears by information received by me, that WM. TUCKER tands charged with the murder of a Freedm Warren county, and is still at large. Now, therefore, I, Benj. G. Humphrey sovernor of the State of Mississippi, do of he above reward for the arrest and deliver aid Tucker to the Sheriff of Warren con and I do moreover, require all officers of the aid fugitive. And three hundred dollars he apprehension and conviction of his acco yman, or one hundred dollars for either

Given under my hand and the Great L.S. Seal of the State of Mississippi affixed at Jackson, this 6th day of August

BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS By the Governor. C. A. BROUGHER, Sec'y of State.

DESCRIPTION: William Tucker is about 21 years of age. dsome, smooth face; 5 feet, 11 inches in

ight, stout built; dark hair, and black eyes. Vicksburg Herald, Yazoo Commerciai ab enton Citizen copy.

\$1,368 Reward! PONTOTOC COUNTY, MISS.

N addition to the reward of \$200, offered b rged with the murder of THOMAS B DOUGLAS, committed in Pontotoe county lississippi, or the 9th day of July, 1866, and who is still at targe; the undersigned subscrib rs, promise to pay the sums severally annexes o our names, for the apprehension and devery of Richard Freeman to the Sheriff of ontolog county, Miss, ANN DOUGLAS, \$500 00

J. B. DOUGLAS, 500 00 DESCRIPTION :

Richard Freeman is 5 feet 9 or 10 inches dack hair, black whiskers and eyes, and dark complexion, and has a bad countenance i ome 25 or 28 years old; is fond of, and playon the violin; is fond of liquor, but does not often get drunk; generally dresses well speaks in a low and rather quick tone of voice ad usually in a friendly and obliging manner He will most likely endeavor to go to Texas or

Notice to Cotton Planters. NOW have a large amount of European

Capital to invest in the growing crop of Cotton, and will buy in lots of from one bale I will pay twenty cents per pound in adance for cotton, to be delivered next fall and winter in New Orleans. All communications addressed me at Jack-

son, will have immediate attention. WM. T. WITHERS

LAWRENCE ROLLING MILL

John H. Holenshade & Col AGENTS.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

BAR, BAND AND HOOP IRON,

Which they are authorized to sell to the Trade

1,000 Tons of Iron a Month,

ALL OUR IRON IS WARRANTED. We solicit an examination of our JNO. ELLISON & CO.

He undersigned having established a Hotel for the accommodation of the public at the Junction of the different Railronds at Jackson, Miss., is prepared for aich meals at all hours for the passengers who as y arrive on the respective tra us. He will always endeavor to furnish the best the market affords, and solicits their natronage.

The Gas Works have been put in thorough repair, and light will be furnished by the first of next week. A large supply of Piping, Meters Burners, Chandaleers &c., are on hand, and all who desire fixtures put to their residences or business houses, can have it done at once by leaving their orders at the City Gas Works.

Coal and Coke for sale at moderate prices.

April 15dtf

President

TEA Monday h

son, Miss.,

gether with

Frantz, 25 gallons of the very best soft Soap, for only 25 cents. Every housekeeper should have he offer

being Church seven baloon Evans

> courte day la Bhilit libers most

IRON.

IRONTON, OHIO,

No. 235 Second Street,

And having been known to the trade for near a quar-ter of a century, we believe that no other recom-mendation is necessary than to say that

NOTICE.

MANUFATURERS PRICES.

May 27,-dtf.

indeavor to furnish the solicits their patronage.

The Public's Obt. Servt.,

JOHN NELSON, Proprietor

W E are pleased to open trade with our old patrons in the South, through our newly established Agency, JOHN H. HOLENSHADE & CO. We propose to keep constantly on hand, at their warerooms, a large and well selected stock of

twee Ther The